

MILLION DOLLARS MAILED OUT TO-DAY

Largest Dividends Ever Declared
in Richmond Show City's
Solid Prosperity.

COMPLETE BANK STATEMENT

Railway, Insurance and Bank
Payments to Stockholders
Aggregate \$1,123,181.50.

Checks to be mailed this morning by Richmond banks, industrial corporations and railroads to stockholders for dividends out of the earnings of the past six months are the largest in the history of the city, showing substantial gains over the last dividend period of January 1 and aggregating more than \$1,000,000.

The local banks not only declared their regular dividends, but in one instance a local institution made its first payment to stockholders, and in another the rate of the semiannual payment was increased from 2 to 3 per cent.

Dividends have been announced as follows:

Bank Dividends.	
American National (capital \$1,000,000), quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.	20,000 00
Bank of Commerce and Finance (capital \$250,000), semiannual dividend of 3 per cent.	7,500 00
Broad Street (capital \$200,000), semiannual dividend of 3 per cent, payable August 1.	6,000 00
Broadway National (capital \$200,000), new institution, profits devoted to surplus.	
Central National (capital \$350,000), sixth consecutive semiannual dividend of 1 1/2 per cent.	5,250 00
Church Hill (capital \$150,000), fourth consecutive semiannual dividend of 2 per cent.	3,000 00
Fidelity Loan and Savings Company (capital \$100,000), second consecutive semiannual dividend of 2 per cent.	2,000 00
First National (capital \$2,000,000), semiannual dividend of 5 per cent.	100,000 00
Manchester National (capital \$150,000), directors have not acted.	
Mechanics and Merchants' (capital \$100,000), semiannual dividend of 5 per cent.	5,000 00
Merchants' National (capital \$200,000), semiannual dividend of 10 per cent.	20,000 00
National State and City (capital \$1,000,000), semiannual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent.	35,000 00
Old Dominion Trust Company (capital \$1,000,000), quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent.	15,000 00
Planters' National (capital \$300,000), semiannual dividend of 10 per cent.	30,000 00
Richmond Bank and Trust Company (capital \$500,000), new institution, profits devoted to surplus.	
Richmond Trust and Savings Company (capital \$1,000,000), first dividend of 1 per cent.	10,000 00
Savings Bank of Richmond (capital \$200,000), semiannual dividend of 5 per cent.	10,000 00
Union Bank of Richmond (capital \$215,750), semiannual dividend of 9 per cent.	19,777 50
Virginia Trust Company (capital \$1,000,000), semiannual dividend of 3 per cent.	30,000 00
West End Bank (capital \$25,000), semiannual dividend of 3 per cent.	750 00
Total bank dividends.	\$319,277 50
Insurance and Industrial Corporations.	
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company (capital \$20,000,000), quarterly dividend of 1 per cent.	400,000 00
Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company (capital \$250,000), semiannual dividend of 6 per cent.	15,000 00
Life Insurance Company of Virginia (capital \$500,000), semiannual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent.	12,500 00
Total.	\$427,500 00
Railroads.	
Virginia Railway and Power Company (preferred stock of \$7,880,000), semiannual dividend of 3 per cent on preferred stock (dividends on common stock paid in April and October).	236,400 00
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad (dividend obligations of \$1,794,300), dividends of 4 1/2 per cent declared.	80,743 50
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad (common stock of \$1,316,900), semiannual dividend of 4 1/2 per cent on the common stock.	59,280 50
Total railroad dividends.	\$376,424 00
Total dividends declared.	\$1,123,181 50

RICHMOND BANKS MORE THAN HOLD THEIR OWN

Despite adverse business conditions that have prevailed since the beginning of the European war, which almost paralyzed big business for a short time, and the restrictions that have been placed on the banking institutions by

(Continued on Second Page.)

Only Mob Caused Him Any Trouble

Former Governor Slaton Says
Good People of Georgia
Approve His Action

NEW YORK, June 29.—Former Governor John M. Slaton, of Georgia, declared in a statement here to-night "that the good people of Georgia approved his action in commuting the death sentence of Leo M. Frank to a life term in the penitentiary. Only the mob caused him any trouble," he said. He added that time would show the right and wrong in the Frank case.

Mr. Slaton, who was accompanied by his wife, arrived here to-night. He will spend a few days in the Adirondacks, and will leave next week for San Francisco. He expects to return to Atlanta on September 1.

"It is untrue that I was caused any serious inconvenience by the demonstrations in Atlanta," Mr. Slaton asserted. "I attended to my duties there as usual. I practiced law in Atlanta for twenty-eight years before I became Governor, and I will practice there again next fall."

No Military Trials.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 29.—State and civil authorities to-day assumed jurisdiction over the cases of the twenty-six men arrested by the militia early Saturday near former Governor Slaton's home and held in the county jail. Decision not to try the cases by military court was reached at a conference participated in by Adjutant-General Nash, Solicitor General and Judge Hill, of the Superior Court.

It was announced that the cases would be presented to the county grand jury probably by to-morrow.

The four men arrested near the Slaton estate yesterday were released to-day by order of the military authorities.

BRIDEGROOM ON HAND

Thomson and His Attendants Arrive for
Wedding at "Honey-shuck."

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., June 29.—James McMillan Thomson, fiancé of Miss Genevieve Champ Clarke, and his attendants arrived in Bowling Green from St. Louis to-day. The plan to quarter them in open-air pavilions was abandoned because of the variable weather conditions, and they are lodged in a hotel.

Miss Gretchen Bigelow, Dr. and Mrs. Washington Grove and Miss Mary Thomson, the two latter sisters of the bridegroom, accompanied him. The entire bridal party was gathered together for the first time when an antenatal dinner was given this evening at the Speaker's home. Tables were arranged on the long piazza of "Honey-shuck."

After the dinner the party and invited guests already in Bowling Green were entertained at an informal dance given by Mrs. E. M. Backus, of Minneapolis, whose son, Seymour, is one of the groomsmen.

Colonel and Mrs. George Harvey were among the distinguished guests arriving to-day.

The ceremony will take place at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. While Miss Clarke and Mr. Thomson are keeping their honeymoon plans a strict secret, it is the impression that they will spend at least a part of the blissful time aboard a yacht which is known to be waiting for them.

INDUCED TO DESERT

Soldiers and Sailors Are Lured Away
by Agents of British Army.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—United States soldiers and sailors, lured by cash bonuses of \$10 each, free transportation to Europe and prospects of special pay and spectacular fighting, have been induced to desert the American service for the British army, according to a Federal agent who has been working on the investigation of recruiting activities in California. It was said the recruiting agents worked in the army and navy branches of the Y. M. C. A. here. Testimony to this effect will be presented to the Federal grand jury, which went deeper into the operations of alleged recruiting agents to-day.

Witnesses testified that some 300 men shipped from here to New York for ultimate service in the British army were given medical examinations at 17 State Street, next to the British consulate in New York. Frank Cook, one of the recruits arrested in New York and returned here, said at this number a "Captain Roche or Roach" took charge of the recruits.

SOLDIER IS ACCUSED

Canadian Arrested on Charge of Being
Highwayman.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, June 29.—Edward John Lawrence, a Canadian soldier, was formally charged at Workingham to-day with being a member of a hold-up gang and robbing three persons of their money.

Witnesses stated that they had been held up at the point of the bayonet while their pockets were rifled by members of the band. Lawrence and a civilian named Collins were identified by witnesses, and both were committed for trial.

DECISION IS POSTPONED

Justice Will Not Act in Riggs Bank
Case Until October.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Justice McCoey in the District Supreme Court to-day postponed until October his decision in the suit of the Riggs National Bank to enjoin Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams from retaining \$5,000 held in the Treasury from the bank's interest on government bonds as a fine for not making certain special reports.

VIRGINIA BEACH.

The "Cannon Ball" train leaving Byrd Station 3:30 P. M., connects in Union Depot, Norfolk, every week-day, with train direct to Virginia Beach, thus avoiding transfer of passengers and baggage.

(Continued on Second Page.)

PEACE IN MEXICO FINALLY IN SIGHT

Leaders of Warring Factions
Agree to Meet and Dis-
cuss Terms.

FEAR NEW REVOLUTION

Within Thirty Days War-Torn
Republic May Lay Down
Its Arms.

EL PASO, June 29.—Jose Isabel Robles, minister of war in the Cabinet of Eulalio Gutierrez, announced here to-night that the leaders of the two larger warring factions have agreed to discuss peace terms, perhaps within two weeks.

Peace is virtually assured for Mexico, Villa and Carranza, moved by the common fear of a new revolution, have been secretly negotiating for several days, and have decided upon a plan for composing their differences. This was the statement of General Robles.

"Within thirty days the fighting men of Mexico will lay down their arms, and the glorious country of my birth will be once again ready to take on the standard of peace," said Robles. "I will not reveal the details of the plan, but I know that Villa and Carranza have decided to make peace and avoid the complication of a possible new revolution. They have been communicating through men whom I know, and they are determined to bring about peace. In fifteen days Villa will be on the border to meet Carranza representatives, and the whole trouble will be mediated. I know this positively."

ANGELES OPPOSED TO GENERAL HUERTA

WASHINGTON, June 29.—General Felipe Angeles, right-hand man of General Francisco Villa, came to Washington to-day to deny intimations that he was involved in the activities of Victoriano Huerta and his associates, and at the same time to learn the sentiment of officials toward the Mexican problem.

The general issued a statement saying he was opposed to Huerta and all that he represented in Mexican politics, and that after a brief stay here would go to Sonora on a private mission for General Villa, returning afterwards to the battle front to remain with his chief.

DEPARTMENT HAS NO ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

Department of Justice officials had no additional details to-day concerning the charges and evidence on which General Angeles and Orozco were arrested at El Paso. The department already had had a wholesome effect in preventing the launching of a new Mexican revolutionary movement.

General Angeles wishes to talk with President Wilson. He was not directed by Villa to do so, he said, but is anxious to learn just what Mexican policy the United States intends to pursue. General Angeles agrees with President Wilson's recent statements that the various elements must come to an understanding. He told friends that he and General Villa would support the provisional presidency of any capable man who represents the principles and ideals for which the revolution has been fought.

Major-General Hugh Scott, chief of staff of the United States Army, was the only official on whom General Angeles called to-day. Enrique C. Llorente, Villa's Washington representative, acted as interpreter. Angeles brought a letter of introduction from General Villa to General Scott. The contents of the letter were not disclosed, but it was understood to have showed clearly that General Villa and Angeles are not at odds as has been persistently reported.

TALL, ATHLETIC FIGURE ATTRACTS MUCH ATTENTION

A tall, athletic figure, Angeles attracted much attention as he went to the War Department. Angeles received his military education in France, and for a long time was superintendent of the military school at Chapultepec, the Mexican West Point. He defended Madero in the street fighting in Mexico City, and took a prominent part in the later campaign against Huerta. To his skill in handling artillery has been attributed much of Villa's military success.

The general issued the following formal statement:

"In order to contradict certain false rumors concerning myself which have recently found their way into the press of the United States, General Felipe Angeles to-day made the following statement:

"The cordial relations that have long existed between General Villa and myself remain unchanged, and I shall shortly report to him in person for assignment to duty.

"I am now, as I have always been, opposed to Huerta, his regime and all that Huerta and his fellow traitors stand for.

"I have neither seen nor conferred with any person or persons representing the reactionary element in Mexico. While in Boston I received a social visit from Mr. Manuel Calero, who acted as my counsel when I was imprisoned by Huerta in 1913, but the political affairs of Mexico were not discussed.

"I advocate the restoration of constitutional government in Mexico by constitutional means, so that the government, when set up, may enjoy constitutional sanction, and thus effect the reforms so urgently demanded by the people by means entirely lawful.

OF PRESIDENT WILSON

"Like General Villa, I favor the suggestion of President Wilson that the contending factions should confer, and in a patriotic spirit endeavor to harmonize their differences in order to

(Continued on Second Page.)

THAW'S REAL FIGHT WILL BEGIN TO-DAY

Up to This Time His Own Wit-
nesses Have Been Tes-
tifying.

NOW IT IS STATE'S TURN

Conviction Grows That His Own
Cross-Examination Will
Decide Issue.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Harry K. Thaw to-morrow will begin his real fight for liberty.

With the flat, sworn statements of three experts on insanity that Thaw is sane, his counsel to-day put the emphasis on their strong case by their clients' behalf. To-morrow the State will begin its work of demolishing this case before the onlooking jury.

Prior to this Deputy Attorney-General Cook will cross-examine Dr. Charles K. Mills, the last of the Thaw alienists, who in the closing hours of the trial to-day said with marked emphasis:

"Harry K. Thaw is a sane man."

With a dozen different variations, Dr. Mills, together with Dr. Charles P. Bancroft and Dr. D. Percy Hickling, throughout the two sessions to-day drummed this expert opinion into the ears of the jurors to the intense satisfaction of Thaw and his counsel.

SURPRISE IS PROMISED BEFORE END OF TRIAL

A surprise is promised by Thaw before the end of the trial.

"There is something very interesting and important," he said this afternoon, "but I cannot talk about it. Of course, we do not need it now, and it may not come out at the trial at all; but if it does not come out at the trial, it will be made public when the trial is over."

Thaw declined to make any further disclosures regarding the promised surprise.

The cross-examination of Dr. Bancroft occupied the attention of Justice Hendrick and the jury at the morning session. Asked about the Longfellow letters which Thaw wrote with reference to the misdeeds of Stanford White, the witness declared they did not predicate any form of insanity.

"The man might have been drunk when he wrote them," said Dr. Bancroft. "He was laboring under great stress of mind and drinking more or less steadily."

"Would you say they were the product of a paranoid mind?"

"I would not."

Describing the reasons for the shooting of White, the witness said:

"The act appears to have been a passionate impulse growing out of anger, jealousy and a combination of influences that disturbed his mind. He had for a long time grounds for anger and jealousy. They were not the result of his mental state. He knew for a fact that White had been antagonistic to him in unpleasant ways through his life."

"After an extended period of dissipation, he suddenly lost control of himself."

"And then you consider he never was insane."

"Yes."

EXPRESSES HIS REGRET FOR KILLING WHITE

Another reason ascribed for his belief that Thaw is not a paranoiac, said the witness, is the fact that Thaw has expressed regret that he killed White.

"I never knew a paranoiac mind to express regret," he said. "The paranoiac mind feels that its act is justified. Mr. Thaw's regret appears to be sincere."

"Do you take his word for it?"

"I also take into consideration the general impression which he gives every one. His conduct is not the conduct of a paranoiac."

Another strong point was scored by the Thaw forces when they succeeded in throwing a cloud over another of the delusions said to characterize Thaw's insanity. This is the delusion that Stanford White was indulging in organized pursuit of women. With the consent of the court, Abel I. Smith, of Thaw's counsel, read in evidence the testimony of Susan Merrill at the second trial that she had told Thaw that White had offered her \$5,000 to entice her into the white slave traffic for him.

The inference which the Thaw counsel drew from this is that whether it was true or not, the fact that the Merrill woman told Thaw this is sufficient proof that the idea of White's evil-doing was not a figment of Thaw's imagination.

MANY CONTRADICTIONS ARE PROVING AMUSING

It is one of the baffling features of this trial, however, that after having secured the introduction of this evidence in the morning, in the afternoon Stanchfield, to force home another point, put before the jury evidence showing that the Merrill woman had been indicted for perjury. Similarly, the amusing contradiction cropped out of the Thaw alienists at the present trial, who declare him sane, making a point of the fact that they gave no consideration to the testimony of the Thaw alienists at the former trial, who pronounced him insane. And, amid laughter, Cook brought out that Dr. William J. White, who swore at the second trial to a belief in Thaw's insanity, at a later proceeding, when habeas corpus proceedings were under way at White Plains, swore to a belief that Thaw was sane. Finally, counteracting this, Stanchfield put in evidence Jerome's summing up at the second trial, in which he ridiculed the evidence of Thaw's heredity which later at White Plains he solemnly used as proof of Thaw's insanity.

EACH NATION FEELS ITSELF WRONGED

Regarding the question of Belgian neutrality and militarism, the writer says the Germans cannot understand the feeling aroused in America over these questions, as they know that Belgium surrendered her own neutrality, and that militarism is only the German nation in arms for its own defense.

The American viewpoint was different, however, and each nation feels itself wronged by the other. The whole matter was only one of misunderstanding, said Dr. Meyer-Gerhard, which can also arise between friends. No sensible man, he said, will lightly throw away a friendship of long years because he cannot on one occasion make himself completely understood. Sensible nations, he argued, will conduct themselves in like manner.

"Friendship between Germany and America," declared Dr. Meyer-Gerhard, "is a valuable possession for both nations, and it is worth while to take care that it be saved."

GRAND DUKE REINSTATED

Czar Reconciled to Brother Because of
His Bravery.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

PARIS, June 29.—As a reward for his bravery and great practical skill during the Carpathian battles, the Czar has reinstated his brother, Grand Duke Michael, to all the court honors of which he was divested in 1911 for marryingmorganatically the Countess Brassov. After the war they will be allowed their full rights of precedence in the Petrograd court.

OVERNIGHT TO BALTIMORE

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Strong Positions Taken on River Bug for Desperate Stand of Russian Army

THE Russians are making their stand on the Bug River. This great stream, which offers many advantages for a strong defense, rises near Zloczow, in Galicia; runs almost north, forms a great part of the eastern frontier of Russia; Poland, and joins the Vistula eighteen miles northwest of Warsaw. It is along the Galician course that the army of Grand Duke Nicholas is believed to have taken up strong positions, loss of which would mean further retirement of the Russian forces.

Already the Austro-Germans have pushed back to the Bug near Kamionka, northeast of Lemberg, and farther north have penetrated Russian Poland, capturing the important town of Tomaszow. According to Vienna, they also have driven the Russians holding ground near Slesie northward as far as Krysanopol, a distance of about eight miles. They have taken Burstin, north of Halicz. In fact, the masses of Austrian and German troops are advancing along their entire front, in the southeast forcing the Russians before them in a broad, sweeping movement, and

in the northeast pushing forward with Warsaw as their objective.

Should the Austro-German forces cross the Bug River in strength, the complete evacuation of Eastern Galicia by the Russians would seem probable.

An interesting incident of the war is the occupation of Scutari, Albania, by the Montenegrins. Two years ago, in the Balkan War, the Montenegrin troops captured Scutari after a long siege and held it for a time against the protests of the great powers—Austria and Italy being mostly concerned—but its evacuation was ordered by King Nicholas when the Montenegrin coast was blockaded by an international naval squadron. Serbia already had sent troops into Albania when Montenegro decided to make a second descent on Scutari, which had long been an object of her desire.

The western zone is quiet, although the sector in which Aras is situated is still the scene of French efforts to gain ground which in the final accounting would prove of immeasurable value to them, and fighting also has been going on in the Vosges.

WHOLE TROUBLE IS ONE OF MISUNDERSTANDING

No Real Ground Exists for Enmity
Between Germany and
United States.

DR. MEYER-GERHARD EXPLAINS

Neither Nation, He Says, Has Been
Able to Realize Other's Viewpoint
of Events Which Have Threatened
Severance of Friendly Relations.

BERLIN, June 29 (by wireless to Sayville).—Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, the attaché of the German Colonial Office, who was sent from the United States to Berlin by the German ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, to explain the views of the United States regarding the Lusitania case, published an article in the Tag to-day on "Germany and America" in which he says his experiences convinced him that the two countries misunderstood each other.

"It is true," says Dr. Meyer-Gerhard, "that the American press, with some laudable exceptions, especially the German-American papers, have not succeeded in remaining neutral, but the influence of the press upon public opinion is some times greatly overestimated. Doubtless large sections of the American people are friendly toward Germany, whose efficient organization is daily winning new friends and arousing interest in things German."

REMEMBER FATHERLAND

"One excellent effect of the war is upon German-Americans, who, without sacrifice of their loyalty to their adopted country, have shown strong remembrance of their descent, their education and their culture. Beside them, on the other side of the ocean, there are wide circles who sympathize with Germany."

Alluding to the discussion over the ammunition question, Dr. Meyer-Gerhard says:

"Germans often mistake large ammunition orders for filled orders. To a large extent, such orders are changing big factories into ammunition works. This is regrettable, but the writer is convinced that large parts of the American people disapprove of it. A popular vote would show a considerable majority against the practice. Germans must discriminate between the business men accepting orders and the great mass of the American people."

"Equally there are Americans who condemn violation of Belgian neutrality and the sinking of the Lusitania, and are unable to understand the German idea of the real conditions, while Germans are unable to understand how Americans could travel on an ammunition ship."

"Both peoples are laboring under entirely different opinions. Both have lived heretofore in peace and friendship, and should continue so to live. There is no real reason for antagonism existing between them."

In the course of his article, Dr. Meyer-Gerhard spoke of the causes which he said had weakened Germany's former friendly feeling toward America, citing them as what he alluded to as the latter's inclination towards England and munition sales in America. Germany, on the other hand, he said, was heretofore in peace and friendship with America, and devoting itself to neutrality in order to conquer the whole world. The deaths of Americans on the Lusitania had unfavorably affected American sentiment towards Germany, he added.

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RUSSIANS DRIVE BACK TO OWN SOIL BY TEUTONIC ALLIES

Hurled Across Frontier Be-
fore Sweep of Austro-
German Forces.

RETREAT IS CONTINUED ALONG FRONT OF 250 MILES

Gnila Lipa River Is Crossed, and
Von Linsingen Is Astride
Great Railway Line.

BENT ON FURTHER PUNISHMENT

British Press Is Anxious, and Points
to Disaster That Would Fol-
low Warsaw's Fall.

LONDON, June 29.—Driven back over their own frontier north of Lemberg and forced to cross the river Gnila Lipa, in Southeast Galicia, the Russian armies continue to retreat before the Austro-German forces along a front of approximately 250 miles.

Berlin records progress in virtually the entire southeastern theater, although violent fighting still is in progress beyond the Gnila Lipa, which joins the Danister at Halicz.

Having forced a passage of this stream, General von Linsingen's army is presumably astride the railway running from Halicz to Lemberg and Stanislaw, and now doubtless is aiming at the line which runs from Lemberg to Odessa through Tarnopol.

It seems evident that Germany is bent on further punishment for the Russians before relaxing the intensity of her Galician campaign, but with the Russians across the frontier the Germans will have to rely almost solely on road transport, and their advance will be slower.

NOTE OF ANXIETY

IN BRITISH PRESS

The British press still voices the hope that the Russians soon will find a tenable line and deliver a counterblow, but there is a note of anxiety in nearly all the accounts, together with the warning that either the capture of Warsaw or the seizure of the great railway lines which supply it would be disastrous to Russia, and surely would be followed by another general German offensive in the west.

Notwithstanding the French attacks around Arras, it is argued that the Germans must feel comparatively secure in the west, else they would not have risked their tremendous enveloping move against the Russians. The French are persisting in their assaults in the neighborhood of Arras, but without appreciable change in the situation.

GERMANY RUSHES TROOPS TO WESTERN WAR FRONT

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, June 29.—Enormous numbers of German troops are being transported from the eastern front to the west. The greatest secrecy surrounds the movement. As on the occasion of the first attempted drive towards Calais, the Germans have again adopted the expedient of closing the border between Holland and Belgium. This news was received from The Hague to-day.

Official reports from Paris and Berlin chronicle little fighting of a nature calculated to change the situation of either of the adversaries.

The most spirited action was fought in the Vosges, where, in their endeavor to push forward on the slopes to the east of Metz, the French suffered a momentary check. Their advance posts were thrown back during the night, and this morning the contest for the positions was resumed. After a terrific counterattack, in which the Germans were again dislodged, it was reported at Paris that the French again occupied all the ground they had lost.

A slight advance was made by the French infantry north of Neuville, in the Arras sector. In a sharp engagement the French gained the suzerainty road from Angres to Ablain, and by dint of hard fighting were able to push their advance forces a few hundred yards nearer to the latter town.

On the remainder of the front, scattered local infantry actions are reported, as well as artillery duels of great intensity.

TENOR NOT DETERMINED

Even Berlin Does Not Know What Note
Will Contain.

BERLIN, June 29 (via London, June 30).—Official circles in Berlin are authority for the statement that no information respecting the contents of the forthcoming German note in reply to the American note bearing on the sinking of the Lusitania has reached Washington since those engaged in drafting the document themselves have not determined its tenor yet.

The admiralty professes ignorance of its probable contents, and nothing has been issued from that quarter. The Foreign Office is understood to be working on four different drafts, and trying to select one that will reconcile the viewpoints of Germany and the United States.

The possibility that a satisfactory solution to the Lusitania problem might be reached was hinted at by an official of the Foreign Office, who recently declared:

"President Wilson's note showed that the matter could be adjusted. It was in the nature of a bridge across the trouble; our reply probably will be another German strengthening that bridge."

The German note probably will be ready for transmission at the end of this week or early next week.